arrangements, both the countries exchange a number of concessions for preferential trading between the two countries.

(b) Details of bilateral trade between India and Nepal from 1989-90 onwards is as below :

(Rs. crores)

Year	Exports	Imports
1989-90	83.32	0.56
1990-91	86.62	81.40
1991-92	196.55	70.11
1992-93	210.48	71.76
1993-94 (Apr.—Nov.)	180.39	46.94

(c) and (d) Governments in both the countries are keen to further improve the existing trade relations through increased commercial inter-action and to promote industrial joint ventures leading to further growth of bilateral trade.

सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र की औद्योगिक इकाइयों द्वारा निर्यात

1900. **श्री चिमन भाई हरि भाई शुक्ल :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र की विभिन्न औद्योगिक इकाइयों द्वारा किए गए कुल निर्यातों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र की औद्योगिक इकाइयों द्वारा निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु कोई विशेष कार्य योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष, 1994-95 के लिये इस क्षेत्र से निर्यात हेतु क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद): (क) वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय निर्यात के क्षेत्रवार आंकड़े नहीं रखता है ।

(ख) और (ग) : केन्द्र सरकार की निर्यात संवर्धन नीतियां अखिल-भारतीय आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं और इनका उद्देश्य किन्हीं निश्चित क्षेत्रों से निर्यात बढ़ाना नहीं होता ।

(घ) सरकार क्षेत्र-वार निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं करती है ।

Claims by Russian Importers against F.C.V. Tobacco

1901. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any Claims from Russian importers against Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) Tobacco exports, from this country ;

(b) if so, what is the nature of these claims ; and

(c) whether any settlement has been reached so far; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) As gathered from the Indian Tobacco Association/Exporters, no specific claim has been received.

Standing Committee Recommendations in Regard to Tobacco

1902. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee attached to Commerce Ministry, in their 1st report recommended certain measures in regard to tobacco ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and what action has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee and the Action taken/position thereon are given below :—

Recommendation	Action taken/position
(i) A levy of 1% may be imposed on the sale of cigarettes and the amount thus accumulated may be utilised as Market Stabilisation Fund for Tobacco.	The proposal is being examined by the Government.
(ii) The export potential of tobacco to other countries like Morocco, Tunisia etc. may be explored.	These are relatively small markets with potential ranging from 500 to 1500 tons. However, constant efforts are made to push up our exports to these countries.
(iii) Export of tobacco having low unit value realisation should be restricted.	India has been exporting low quality jury and top leaf tobaccos to some countries including Russia. Since tobacco is in short supply in Russia and some of the cigarette factories are preferring these low cost tobaccos, the Indian exporters are meeting the demand of these tobaccos. Export of this variety of tobacco is unlikely to affect our exports of standard black soil tobacco to Russia.
(iv) During early 80s large quantity of tobacco was exported to China. There are claims and counter-claims between the Chinese and our exporters over it. These need to be resolved to resume our trade with China.	As per information available with the Tobacco Board the Chinese importers raised claims against Indian exporters of tabacco in 9 cases during 1982-83 and in 4 cases during 1986-87. All these claims were settled between the importers and exporters amicably except in one case relating to M/s. Gogineni Tobaccos. In that case, though the importer and exporter reportedly agreed for the settlement of the claim by supply of 610 tonnes of tobbacco initially towards full settlement, later the issue became a dispute as the importer was reported to have gone back on the agreement and demanded cash payment instead of supply of tobacco. As the exporter was not agreeable to this, the issue is in